American Bible Society

Specimen Verses

BS461 A515 FEB 18 1969

MEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

BS461 A515

SPECIMEN VERSES

FROM VERSIONS IN DIFFERENT

LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

IN WHICH THE

HOLY SCRIPTURES

HAVE BEEN PRINTED AND CIRCULATED BY THE

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.



NEW YORK: AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. INSTITUTED IN THE YEAR MDCCCXVI.

1876.



Library of the Cheological Seminary

PRINCETON · NEW JERSEY

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AND THE

BRITISH & FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

1. ENGLISH.

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whoso-ever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

2. HEBREW.

כי כה אהב אלהים את־העולם כיינתן אתד בנו היהידי למען כליהמאמין בו לא יאבדי כי אם־היי עולם יהיו לו:

3. GREEK (Ancient).

Οὕτω γὰρ ἠγάπησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν κόσμον, ὅστε τὸν υίὰν αὕτοῦ τὰν μονογενῆ ἔδωκεν, ἵνα πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὰν μὴ ἀπόληται, ἀλλ' ἔχη ζωὴν αἰώνιον.

4. GREEK (Modern).

Διότι τόσον ἠγάπησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν κόσμον, ὅστε ἔδωκε τὸν Υίὸν αὐτοῦ τὸν μονογενῆ, διὰ νὰ μὴ ἀπολεσθῆ πῶς ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ νὰ ἔχη ζωὴν αἰώνιον.

5. LATIN.

Sic enim Deus dilexit mundum, ut Filium suum unigenitum daret, ut omnis qui credit in eum non pereat, sed habeat vitam eternam.

6. FRENCH.

Car Dieu a tellement aimé le monde, qu'il a donné son Fils unique, afin que quiconque croit en lui ne périsse point, mais qu'il ait la vie éternelle.

7. SPANISH.

Porque de tal manera amó Dios al mundo, que haya dado á su Hijo unigénito; para que todo aquel que en él creyere, no se pierda, mas tenga vida eterna.

8. CATALAN. (Eastern Spain.)

Puix Deu ha amat de tal modo al mon, que ha donat son unigenit Fill, a fi de que tot hom que creu en ell no peresca, ans be tinga la vida eterna.

9. PORTUGUESE.

Porque de tal maneira amou Deos ao mundo, que deo a seu Filho unigenito; para que todo aquelle que nelle crê, não pereça, mas tenha a vida eterna.

10. INDO-PORTUGUESE. Ceylon, &c.)

Parqui assi Deos ja ama o mundo, qui elle ja da sua só gerado Filho, qui quemseja lo cré ne elle nada ser perdido senão qui lo acha vida eterno.

11. ITALIAN.

Perciocchè Iddio ha tanto amato il mondo, ch'egli ha dato il suo unigenito Figliuolo, acciocchè chiunque crede in lui non perisca, ma abbia vita eterna.

12. VAUDOIS.

(Waldenses, N. Italy.)

Perqué Diou ha tant vourgù bén ar mount, qu'a l ha dounà so Fill unic, per que quiounqué cré en el perissé pâ, mà qu'a l abbia la vita éternella.

13. PIEDMONTESE.

Përché Iddiou a l ha voulsù tantou ben al mound, ch'a l ha dait so Fieul unic, për chë chiounque a i prësta fede a perissa nen, ma ch'a l abbia la vita eterna.

14. ROMANESE (Oberland). (Switzerland.)
Parchei Deus ha teniu il mund aschi car, ca el
ha dau siu parsulnaschiu figl, par ea scadin, ca crei
en el, vomi buc a perder, mo hagi la vita perpetna.

15. ROMANESE (Enghadine). (Switzerland.)
Perche chia Deis ha taunt amâ 'l muond, ch'el
ha dat seis unigenit Filg, aciò chia scodün chi
craja in el nun giaja à perder, mo haja vita eterna.

16. ROUMAN. (Danubian Prov.)

Caci așa a iubit Dumnedeu lumea, încat a dat pre Fiiul seu cel unul-nascut, ca tot cel ce crede in el sî nu se pierde, ci sî aiba vieta eterna.

17. WELSH.

Canys felly y carodd Duw y byd, fel y rhoddodd efe ei unig-anedig Fab, fel na choller pwy bynnag a gredo ynddo ef, ond caffael o hono fywyd tragywyddol.

18. GAELIC.

(Highlands of Scotland.)

Oir is ann mar sin a ghràdhaich Dia an saoghal, gu'n d'thug e 'aon-ghin Mhic féin, chum as ge b'e neach a chreideas ann, nach sgriosar e, ach gu'm bi a'bheatha shiorruidh aige.

19. IRISH.

Sín 17 man ro do znadu, do Oía an dóman, zo douz ré a éinzein Wheic [réin], jonur zid bé cheidear an nac nacad ré a múza, acd zo mbeir an bera ríothu, de aize.

20. MANX. (Isle of Man.)

Son lheid y ghraih shen hug Jee da'n theihll, dy dug eh e ynrycan Vac v'er ny gheddyn, nagh jinnagh quoi-erbee chredjagh aynsyn cherraghtyn, agh yn vea ta dy bragh farraghtyn y chosney.

21. BRETON. (Brittany.)

Rag evel-se eo en deus Doue caret ar bed, ma en deus roed e Vab unik-ganet, evit na vezo ket collet pioubenag a gred ennan, mes ma en devezo ar vuez eternel.

22. GERMAN.

Also hat GOtt die Wett geliebet, daß er seinen eingebornen Sohn gab, auf daß Alle, die an ihn glauben, nicht verloren werben, sondern das ewige Leben haben.

23. DUTCH.

Want alzoo lief heeft God de wereld gehad, dat hij zijnen eeniggeboren' Zoon gegeven heeft, opdat een iegelijk, die in hem gelooft, niet verderve, maar het eeuwige leven hebbe.

24. DANISH.

Thi faa haver Gub elstet Berben, at han haver givet sin Son ben eenbaarne, paa bet at hver ben, som troer paa ham, ifte stal fortabes, men have et evigt Liv.

25. SWEDISH.

Th få alffade Gnd werlbena, att han utgaf fin enba Son, på bet att hwar och en, som tror på honom, stall ide förgås, utan få ewinnerligit lif.

26. ICELANDIC.

því svo elskaði Guð heiminn, að hann gaf sinn eingetinn Son, til þess að hver, sem á hann trúir, ekki glatist, heldur hafi eilíft líf.

27. FLEMISH.

Want alzoo lief heeft God de wereld gehad, dat hij zijnen eeniggeboren Zoon gaf; opdat allen, die in hem gelooven, niet verloren worden, maar het eeuwige leven hebben.

28. NEGRO-ENGLISH. (Surinam.)

Bikasi na so fasi Gado ben lobbi kondre, va a gi da wan Pikien va hem, va dem allamal, dissi briebi na hem, no sa go lasi, ma va dem habi da Liebi vo tehgo.

29. CREOLESE. (West Indies.)

Want soo Godt ka hab die Weereld lief, dat hem ka giev sie eenig gebooren Soon, dat sellie almael die gloov na hem, no sal kom verlooren, maer sal hab die eewig Leven.

30. ALBANIAN (Gheg).

Sepsě Perendia kaki e dešti botene, sa Sa Bīrin' e vet, vetem-l'ěmine, per mos me uvdiere gioe-kuš t'i besoye, por te kete yete te pasoseme.

31. ALBANIAN (Tosk).

Σε ψε Περντία κάκε ε δέσι πότενε, σὰ κε δα τε πίρρ ετιν τε βετεμινε, κε τζίλι δὸ κε τε πεσόγε ντε άτ τε μος χουμπάσε, πὸ τε κέτε γετεν ε πὰ σόσουρε.

32. BASQUE (Labourdin Dialect). (Pyrrhences.)
Jaincoac ceen hain maite içan du mundua,
non eman baitu bere Seme bakharra, amorea
gatic norcere sinhesten baitu hura baithan gal
ez dadin, bainan çan deçan bethiereco bicia.

33. RUSSIAN.

Ибо такъ возлюбилъ Богъ міръ, что отдалъ Сына своего единороднаго, дабы всякій, върующій въ Него, не погибъ, но имълъ жизнь въчную.

34. SLAVONIC.

Такш во возлюви Бгх мірх, ійкш й Спа своего єдинороднаго далх єсть, да всакх в'крвай вх онь, не погивнетх, но ймать животх в'кчный.

35. BOHEMIAN.

Nebo tal Buh milowal swet, že Spna sweho gebnorozeného bal, aby sažoh, tdož wěři w něho, nezahynul, ale měl žiwot wěčný.

36. BULGARIAN.

Защото Богъ толкозь възлюби свътътъ, щото даде Сына своего единороднаго, за да не погыне всякой който върува въ него, но да има животъ въченъ.

37. WENDISH (Upper). (Lusatia.)

Pschetoz taf je Boh ton Sowjet lubowal, so won swojeho jeniczseho narodzeneho Sohna bal je, so bhohu schitzh, siż do njeho wjerja, shubeni nebyli, ale wjeczne ziwenje mjesi.

38. WENDISH (Lower). (Lusatia.)

Pfcheto tat jo Bohg ten swet lubowal, aj won swojogo jadnoporojonego synna dal jo, abn schustne do nogo wereze, sgubone nebuli, ale to nimerne juwene meli.

39. SLOVENIAN.

Kajti tako je Bog ljubil svet, da je sina svojega edinorojenega dal, da kdorkoli veruje va-nj, ne pogine, nego da ima večno življenje.

40. SERVIAN.

Јер Богу тако омиље свијет да је и сина својега јединороднога дао, да ни један који га вјерује не погине, него да има живот вјечни.

41. CROATIAN.

Jer Bogu tako omilje svijet da je i sina svojega jedinorodnoga dao, da ni jedan koji ga vjeruje ne pogine, nego da ima život vječni.

42. SAMOGITIAN.

Resa taipo Diewas numitéjo swieta, jog Sunu sawo wiengimust bawe: ibant sieswienas, turs ing ji tit, ne prazutu, bet turétu amzina giwata.

43. LITHUANIAN.

Laipo Diews mplejo swieta, tad sawo wiengimmusi sunu bawe, jeib wissi i ji titti ne prapultu, bet amzing ghwata turretu.

44. LETTISH. (Livonia.)

Un tik lohti Deews to pasauli mihlejis, sa winsch sawu paschu wennpeedsiumuschu Dehlu irr dewis, sa wisseem teem, kas tizz eeksch winna ne duhs pasustees, bet to muhschigu dishwoschanu dabbuht.

45. POLISH.

Albowiem tak Bóg umilowal świat, że Syna swego iednorodzonego dal, aby każdy, kto weń wierzy, nie zginal, ale mial żywot wieczny.

46. FINNISH.

Silla niin on Jumala mailmaa rafastanut, että hän andoi hänen ainoan Poitansa, että josainen tuin ustoo hänen päällensä, ei pidä, hustuman, mutta ijantaistisen etämän saaman.

47. NORWAY-LAPPONESE (or Quanian).

Dastgo nuft rakkasen ani Ibmel mailme, atte barnes sån addi, dam aino, amas juokkaš, gutte su ala åssko, lapput, mutto vai agalaš ællem sån åžuši.

48. LAP.

Jutte nau etst Jubmel waralbeb, atte sobn ultoswabdi ainaragatum Pardnebs, wai fart tutte, justo jasta so nal, i kalka lappot ainat abtjot esewen elemeb.

49. (Reval) ESTHONIAN. (Russia.)

Sest nenda on Zummal ma-ilma armastanub, et temma omma aino sündinub Pola on annud, et ütsti, ses temma sisse ussub, et pea hussa sama, waib, et igga-wenne ello temmal beab ollema.

50. (Dorpat) ESTHONIAN.

Sest niba om Jummal sebba ilma armastanu, et temma omma aino sündinu Poiga om andnu, et fit, sea temma sibse ustwa, hutsa ei sa, enge iggawest ello sawa.

51. HUNGARIAN.

Mert úgy szereté Isten e' világot, hogy az ő egyetlenegy szülött Fiját adná, hogy minden, valaki hiszen ő benne, el ne vesszen, hanem örök életet vegyen.

52. TURKISH.

زيرا الله دنيايي شويله سوديكه هر اكا ايمان ايدن هلاك اولميوب انحق حيات ابديـهيـه مـالك اولـه ديوكندي ابن وحيدني اعطا ايلدي.

53. GRECO-TURKISH.

Ζίρα Άλλὰχ τενγιαγιὴ ποὺ κατὰρ σεβτί κι, κεντὶ πιριτζικ 'Ογλουνοὺ βερτὶ, τάκι χὲρ ὀνὰ ἰνανὰν, ζάι ὅλμαγια, ἴλλα ἐπέτι χαιατὰ μαλικ ὀλά.

54. TSCHUWASSIAN. (S. E. Russia.)

Сяпла і ора́дре То́ра Эдемя, што барза жу у́вылне пе́рь сю́ра́дныне, штобы порь инянягга́нь она анъ пю́дтаръ, а осра́даръ іўмюрыги бу́рназя.

55. AZERBIJAN or TARTAR-TURKISH.

پس کیدِن وجمع ملّتلری شاکرد ایلین و اولری اب وابن وروح القُدُسن ادبنه تعمید

Matt. 28: 19.

56, GEORGIAN.

რამეთლ ესრეთ შევიულარა დმერთმან სო-ფელი ესე, კითარმედ მეცა თჳსი მხო-ლო-დ შო-ბილი მო-ქსცა მას, რათა ფო-კელსა რო-მელსა ქრწმენეს იგი არა წარქსწუმდეს, არამედ აქლადეს ცხო-კრება სალკუნო-

57. SYRIAC (Ancient).

مُخِدُمْ بَدِهُ نَبِتِهِ نَكُوْمُ كَكُومْ: نِنجَدُمْ وَكِجَدُرَهُ سِنجُمْ يَكُدُ: وجِدُ فَعَ جُعَامِسِ جِنه كُدُ بِنَجْدِ: يَكَدُ يَوْهُ فِي سِنْمُ وَكُنُكُتِهِ.

58, SYRIAC (Modern).

هُتُت وَهُمُنْهُ مَمِيتُلِا اِنْدُهُ كَنْكُمْهُ وَبُحِ وَكَدُوبِهِ بُخُنُهُ يُرَحِكُ وَخُكُ مَع وَهُمِ حَيْهِ كَا هُلِك : يَكْدُ هُمَهِ لِهُ سِيْهُ وَكُلُوْدٍ.

59. ARABIC.

لِأَنَّهُ هَٰكُذَا أَحَبَّ اللهُ الْعَالَرَ حَنَّى بَذَلَ اُبْنَهُ الْوَحِيدَ لِكَيْ اللهُ الْعَالَرَ حَنَّى بَذَلَ اُبْنَهُ الْوَحِيدَ لِكَيْنُ لِهِ بَلْ الْوَحِيدَ لِكَيْنُ لِهِ بَلْ نَكُونُ لَهُ الْحَيْنُ لِهُ الْأَبْدَيَّةُ . وَكُونُ لَهُ الْحُيْنُ الْأَبْدَيَّةُ .

60. MALTESE.

Ghaliex Alla hecca hab id dinia illi tâ l'Iben tighu unigenitu, sabiex collm'n jemmen bih ma jintilifx, izda icollu il haja ta dejem.

61. ETHIOPIC.

እስው: ካውዝ: አፍቀር: አባዚአብሔ**ር**:

ለዓለዋ: አስዝ: ወልደ: ዋሕደ: ወሀበ: ቤዛ:

ነነው: ነጉሉ: ዘ**Р**አ**ዋ**ኝ: ቦቱ: ኢደትሐጉል:

አላ: ድረክብ: ሕድወተ: ዘለዓለዋ::

62. TIGRE. (Abyssinia.)

ካዋዚውማ: **ፈ**ትወ: አባዚአብሔር: **3**9

ለዋ: ክሳብ: ዝሀቦ: ብሕቱ: 3 ዝተወለድ:

ወደ: ካደጠፍአ: ጥላው: ዚአዋን:

ብኣሉ: ክተኮ / አዋበር: ሕደወት:

ዘለዓለዋ:

63. AMHARIC.

(Abyssinia.)

አባዚአብሔር: አንደሁ: ዓለምን: ወድዋል ና:

አንድ: ልጆን : አስጧለውጥ : ድረስ :: በርሱ :

PΦ1: ሁሉ: አንደደጠፈ: PH4Λዋ:

ሕይወተ: ተሆን ለተ: H3 P: ኢንጅ::

64. ARMENIAN (Ancient).

.ջ.ի այնպէս սիրեաց Մ.ս.. տուած զաշխարՀ՝ մինչև գՈր. դին իւր միածին ետ․ զի ամե. նայն որ Հաւատայ ՝ի նա՝ մի՛ կորցէ, այլ ընկալցի ղկեանմն յաւիտենականս․

65. ARMENIAN (Modern).

\նչու որ Նստուած անանկ սիրեց աշխարհը մինչև որ իր միածին ()րդին տուաւ. որ ամէն ո՛վ որ անոր Հաւատայ՝ չկորսուի, Հապա յաւիտենա֊ կան կեանը ունենայ։

66. PERSIAN.

زیرا که خدا آندر جہان را ووست واشت کے فرزند بکان خوورا ارزانی فرمووتا کے ہر کسکے بر او الیان آورو ہلاکے نشوو ہلک زندہگانی جاوید یابد

67. KOORDISH.

ջըմա քօ Խօտէ վուսան Հուպանտ տընէ, Հաժա քօ եէքղա Գուռէ խօ տա, քը Հէր քի քօ ժէռա իման պինա վուշ նտա նա պա, լէ ժը էպէտի ՀայաԹռա մալիք պրպա.

68. SANSKRIT.

ईश्वर इत्थं जगददयत यत् स्वमितियं तनयं प्राददात् यतो यः कश्चित् तस्मिन् विश्विसिष्यति सोऽविनाश्यः सन् ञ्चनन्तायुः प्राप्स्यति।

69. PALI. (Conlor), &ေ.) ကသ္မာတံသဒ္မဟဉ္ကြာ သဗ္ဗေ အတိနာသေတွာ အနည္ခ်ဳိ ဖြတ္ခံလဘိတုံ အေဝေါ သကေကမျာတ ပုက္ကံ ဒတ္မွာ လေဘကမေတ္တကပေမေသိ ။

70. HINDI, or HINDUI.

कोंकि ईश्वरने जगतको ऐसा पार किया कि उसने अपना एकलोता पुत्र दिया कि जो कोई उसपर विश्वास कर सा नाए न होय परन्तु अनन्त जीवन पावे।

71. BENGALI.

কেনা ঈশ্বর জগতের প্রতি এমত প্রেম করিলেন, যে আগনার অদ্বিতীয় প্র্লুকে দান করিলেন; যেন তাঁহাতে বিশ্বাসকারি প্রত্যেক জন বিনক্ত না হইয়া অনন্ত জীবন পায়।

72. BENGALI (Roman).

Kenaná Ishwar jagater prati eman dayá karilen, je ápanár adwitíya Putrake pradán karilen; táháte tánhár bishwáskári pratyek jan nashta ná haiyá ananta paramáyu páibe.

73. QUJERATI. (Western India.) કેમકે દેવે જગત પર એવડી પ્રીતિ ક્રિયી, ક તેણે પાતાના એકાકીજનિત પુત્ર એ સાર્ આખા કે, જે કાેઇ તે પર વિદ્યાસ કરે તેના નાશ ન થાએ, પણ અનત છવન પાને.

74. PARSI-GUJERATI.

કેમકે ખાદાએ દુની આ પર એવા પીઆર કીધો કે તેણે પોતાનો એકાકી જનીત બેટો એ વાસતે આપીઓ કે, જે કોઇ તેના ઉપર એતકાદ લાવે તે હલાક ન શાએ, પણ હમેરાાંની છેદગી પામે

75. MARATHI.

कां तर देवाने जगावर एवढी प्रीति केली कीं, त्याने आपला एकुलता पुत्र दिल्हा, यासाठीं कीं जो कोणी त्यावर विश्वास देवितो त्याचा नाश होजं नये, तर त्याला सर्वकालचें जीवन व्हावें.

76. SINDHI. (Western India.)

ڇاکان تـ خُداء جهان کي اِهڙو پِيارو رکيو جو پهنجو هِڪڙوئِي ڄَئِئُلُ پُٽُ دُنِـاءُ ت جيڪوڪو تنهِ تي ويسانُ آهي سو چٽُ

ذ نِبِّي و يسرِ هميشه جِمْطُ لهي

77. PUNJABI.

विष्ठित परभेम्र है त्रगंड है भित्ता पिभार बीडा, त्रेष्ट्रम है भापला पित्रलंडा पृड् स्विः; डां उरेद त्रेष्ट्रम प्रव पडीत्त, डिम दा हामहा उहे, मगहां मदीपद त्रीष्ट्रल पाहे।

78. TAMIL.

தேவன், தம்டுடைய ஒரேபேருன் குமாரண் விசுவாசிக்கிறவன் எவனே அவன் கேட் டுப்போகாமல் நித்தியச்வணே அடையு ம்படிக்கு, அவரைத் தர்தருளி, இவ்வள வாய் உலகத்தில் அண்புகூர்ர்தார்.

79. TELUGU.

యెందుకంటే దేవ్రడ్లు లోకము ్ర్మామించుట యేలాగం టే—ఆయన యందు విశ్వాసముంచే ప్రతివాడ్డున్ను నకించక నిశ్యజీవము పొందేకొ రకు తన జనితైక కుమారుని యిచ్చెను.

80. CANARESE.

ಂಗಾರೆಂದರೆ ಅವನ್ಸ್ ಏಕ್ಫಾ ಏಡಿಸುವವರೆಲ್ಲರು ನಾಸೆ ಸವಾಗರೆ, ನಿಕ್ಯ ಜೀವವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವು ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ರೇವರು ಬಬ್ಬನಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿರೆ ಕನ್ನು ಮಗೆನನ್ನು ರೆಂಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ, ಠೋಕವನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟು ಬ್ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡ ರನು.

81. MALAYALIM.

യുന്നുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ.ടൈവം തന്റെ എകജാത നായ പുത്രനെ, അവനിൽ വിശ്ചസിക്കുന്നു വൻ ഒരുത്തനും നശിച്ചുപൊകാതെ, നിത്രി ജീവൻ ഉണ്ടാകെണ്ടുന്നതിന, തരുവാൻ തക്കു വണ്ണം യുത്രയും ലൊകത്തെ സ്നെഹിച്ചു.

82. URDU, or HINDUSTANI.

كيونكة خلان دنياكو ايسا پياركيا هيكه أسن اپنا آكلوتا بيتا دے ديا تاكه جوكوئي أسپر ايمان لاوے هلاك نه هووے بلكه حيات ابدى پاوے .

83, URDU (Roman),

Kyunki Khuda ne jahan ko aisa piyar kiya hai, ki us ne apna iklauta Beta bakhsha, taki jo koi us par iman lawe, halak na howe balki hamesha ki zindagi pawe.

84. ORISSA. (Eastern India.) ଘେତ୍ୱେଗୁ ତାହାକ୍ର ତାରେ ପ୍ରତେଏକ କଣ ବଣାସକାସ ଯେମ୍ପର ନଷ୍କା ନ ହୋଇ ଅନନ୍ତ ପରମାଯ୍ୟ ପାଇକ ଏଥିଥାଁ ଇଣ୍ଡାର ଜଗତକୁ ଏହେ ପ୍ରେମ କଲେ ଯେ ସେ ଆପଣା ଅପ୍ରଷ୍ମଯ୍ୟ ଅନୁକୃ ଦେଲେ

85. JAPANESE (Roman).

Sore, Kami no seken wo itsukushimi-tamau koto wa, subete kare wo shindzuru mono wa horobidzu shite, kagiri naki inochi wo uken tame ni, sono hitori umareshi ko wo tamayeru hodo nari.

つるわざから

86. JAPANESE (Hiri-Kana).

CHINESE.

87.
Bridgman and Culbertson
Version.

Fuhchau Colloquial.

88.

89.

90. NINGPO (Colloquial). (China.)

Ing-we Jing-ming æ-sih shü-kæn-zông tao ka-go din-di, we s-lôh Gyi-zi-go doh-yiang ng-ts, s-teh væn-pah siang-sing Gyi cü-kwu feh-we mih-diao, tu hao teh-djôh üong-yün weh-ming.

91. AMOY (Colloquial). (China.)

Siōng-tè chiong tok-sin ê Kían síun sù sè-kan, hō sìn i ê lâng m sái tîm-lûn oē tit-tioh engoáh; I thìan sè-kan ê lâng kàu án-ni.

92. SHANGHAI (Colloquial). (China.)
Iung-wæ' Zung juk æ' s'-ka long' kuk niung
lau, soong' pæh ye kuk dōk 'yang Nie-'ts, s'
fæh kiû sa' niung, siang-sing' ye mæh, fæh
mih-t'æh lau, tuk-dzak 'ioong-'yön wæh la'.

93. SIAMESE.

กวัย ว่า พระลงค์ เจ้า ทรง รักษ โลกย์, จน ถึง ประทาน บุทร องค์ เกียว ของ พระองค์, เพื่อ ทุก คนที่ ได้เชื้อถือใน บุทร นั้น, ระ มีได้ อีบหาย, โเค่ ระ มี ชีวิศร อยู่ ชั่ว นิวินัคร์.

94. BURMAN.

ဘုရားသခ**် ၏သား** တော်ကို နိုကြည်လောသူအပေါင်းထို့သည် ပျက်ဝီးခြင်းဘို့မရောက်။ အစည်ထာဝရအသက်ရှင်ခြင်းကိုရစေခြင်းဌါတုရားသခင်သ**ဉ် 83** ရွိတပါးထဉ်းသောသားတော်ကို စွန့်တော်မူသဉ် ထိုင်အောင်ထောက် လားတို့တို့ချစ်သနားတော်မူ ဏီ။

95. KHASSI. (Eastern India.)

Naba kumta U Blei u la feit ia ka pyrthei, katba u la aití-noh ia la U Khún ia u ba-la-khá-marwei, ba uei-uei-ruh u bangeit ha u, u'n 'nu'm jot shuh, hinrei u'n ioh ka jingim b'ymjiukut.

96. TIBETAN.

द्र्णेद्रास्केयायीयातेद्राष्ट्री खुरायीव्याः में हिद्रामार्थसाद्राद्री क्रिया हित्राया हुस्या मा सर्ह्रियस | दे वि । द्र्रामा हस्या व्या विया । सर्वा स्तुरा ही । सहदासेद्रामीया सुया क्षेत्रामर । हुद्रा ॥

97. KAREN.

(Burmah.)

အ ဂ ု ၁၉ အား လြာဆင်ကွည်ရှိ ထားဆက် င်ကွာယ်ဥအဓန် အည်ထပ် ရှိ နဲ့ ၁ ယတည် င်္ကောက်ဥအဓန် အည်ထပ် ရှိ သောက်သည် ခံ ဉ်င်္ဂလာသ ပြုတပ်၊ ရှိသော စုတည်တွေ၊ ထာတျက်ဥကျား

98. MALAY.

Kurna dumkianlah halnya Allah tulah mungasihi orang isi dunia ini, sahingga dikurniakannya Anaknya yang tunggal itu, supaya barang siapa yang purchaya akan dia tiada iya akan binasa, mulainkan mundapat hidop yang kukal.

99. MALAY (Low), or SOERABAYAN. (Batavia.)

Karna sabagitoe sangat Allah soedah mengasehi isi doenia, sahingga ija soedah membri Anaknja laki-laki jang toenggal, soepaja sasaorang jang pertjaja akan dia, djangan binasa, hanja beroleh kahidoepan kakal.

100. DAJAK. (Borneo.)

Krana kalotä kapaham Hatalla djari sinta kalunen, sampei iä djari menenga Anake idjâ tonggal, nakara gene-genep olo, idjä pertjaja huang iâ, âla binasa, baja mina pambelom awang katatahi.

101. JAVANESE.

102. NIASIAN.

Ando wa lawá'o īra ma'afēfu: Ya'ūgō hūlō dā sogī O'no Lōwaláni? Ba manuā'o Ia hōrā ando: Iāmī ande manuā'o, mē Ia'ódo ande sou Ia ando.—Luke 22: 70.

103. MALAGASY. (Madagascar.)

Fa izany no nitiavan' Andriamanitra izao tontolo izao, fa nomeny ny Zanani-lahi-tokana, mba tsy ho very izay rehetra mino Azy, fa hahazo fiainana mandrakizay.

104. NARRINYERI. (Australia.)

Lun ellin Jehovah an pornun an Narrinyeri: pempir ile ityan kinauwe Brauwarate, ungunuk korn wurruwarrin ityan, nowaiy el itye moru hellangk, tumbewarrin itye kaldowamp.

105. MAORI. (New Zealand.)

Na, koia ano te aroha o te Atua ki te ao, homai ana e ia tana Tamaiti ko tahi, kia kahore ai e mate te tangata e whakapono ana ki a ia, engari kia whiwhi ai ki te oranga tonutanga.

106. NENGONE, or MARE, (Loyalty Isles.)

Wen' o re naeni Makaze hna raton' o re ten' o re aw, ca ile nubonengo me nunuone te o re Tei nubonengo sa so, thu deko di ma tango ko re ngome me sa ci une du nubon, roi di nubone co numu o re waruma tha thu ase ko.

107. LIFU.

Hna tune la hnimi Cahaze kowe la fene hnengödrai, mate nyidati a hamane la Nekö i nyidati ka casi, mate tha tro kö a meci la kete i angete lapaune koi nyida, ngo tro ha hetenyi la mele ka tha ase palua ko.

108. IAIAN.

Helang ibetengia anyin Khong ka ang meledran, e ame ham Nokon a khaca thibi, me me ca he ka mok ke at ame labageju kau, kame he ka hu moat ame ca ba balua.

109. ANEITYUM. (New Hebrides.)

Is um ucce naiheuc vai iji pece asega o Atua is abrai Inhal o un is eti ache aien, va eri eti emesmas a ilpu atimi asgeig iran asega, jam leh nitai umoh iran ineig inyi ti lep ti.

110. EROMANGA.

Mūve kimi, mō mumpi ōvun nūriē enyx, ōvun numpūn lō sū, wumbaptisō iranda ra nin eni Itemen, im ra nin eni Netni, im ra nin eni Naviat Tumpora.—Matt. 28: 19.

111. FATE.

Leatu ki nrum emeromina nin, tewan kin ki tubulua Nain iskeimau i mai, nag sernatamol nag ru seralesok os ruk fo tu mat mou, me ruk fo biatlaka nagmolien nag i tok kai tok mou tok.

112. FIJI.

Ni sa lomani ira vaka ko na Kalou-na kai vuravura, me solia kina na Luvena e dua bauga sa vakasikavi, me kakua ni rusa ko ira yadua sa vakabauti koya, me ra rawata ga na bula tawa mudu.

113. ROTUMAN.

Ne e fuamamau ne hanis on Oiitu se rantei, ia na on Lee eseama, la se raksa teu ne lelea ne maa se ia, la iris po ma ke mauri seesgataaga.

114. TONGAN. (Friendly Islands.)

He nae ofa behe ae Otua ki mama ni, naa ne foaki hono Alo be taha nae fakatubu, koeuhi ko ia kotoabe e tui kiate ia ke oua naa auha, kae ma'u ae moui taegata.

115. NIEUÉ, or SAVAGE ISLAND.

Nukua pihia mai e fakaalofa he Atua mai ke he lalolagi, kua ta mai ai hana Tama fuataha, kia nakai mate taha ne tua kia ia, ka kia moua e ia e moui tukulagi.

116. SAMOAN. (Navigators Island.)

Auā ua faapea lava ona alofa mai o le Atua i le lalolagi, ua ia au mai ai lona Atalii e toatasi, ina ia le fano se tasi e faatuatua ia te ia, a ia maua e ia le ola e faavavau.

117. RAROTONGAN. (Cook's Island.)

I aroa mai te Atua i to te ao nei, kua tae rava ki te oronga anga mai i tana Tamaiti anau tai, kia kore e mate te akarongo iaia, kia rauka ra te ora mutu kore.

118. TAHITIAN. (Society Islands.)

I aroha mai te Atua i to te ao, e ua tae roa i te horoa mai i ta'na Tamaiti fanau tahi, ia ore ia pohe te faaroo ia 'na ra, ia roaa râ te ora mure ore.

119. EBON. (Marshall Islands.)

Bwe an Anij yokwe lol, einwot bwe E ar letok juon wot Nejin E ar keutak, bwe jabrewot eo ej tomak kin E e jamin joko, a e naj mour in drio.

120. KUSAIEN. (Strong's Island.)

Tu God el lunsel fwalu ou ini, tu el kitamu Mwen siewunu isusla natal, tu met e nu kemwu su lalalfuni k'el elos tiu mise, α mol lalos mapatpat.

121. GILBERT ISLANDS.

Ba e bati taniran te aomata iroun te Atua, ma naia are e ana Natina ae te rikitemana, ba e aona n aki mate ane onimakina, ma e na maiu n aki toki.

122. PONAPE. (Ascension Island.)

Ari Jioua Kot uia ki ta puel aramaj, ap puk on an en maur nan por en tuma, ari aramaj ap mamaur.—Gen. 2: 7.

123. HAWAIIAN. (Sandwich Islands.)

No ka mea, ua aloha nui mai ke Akua i ko ke ao nei, nolaila, ua haawi mai oia i kana Keiki hiwahiwa, i ole e make ka mea manaoio ia ia, aka, e loaa ia ia ke ola mau loa.

124. COPTIC.

(Egupt.)

Пырн тар афт мепре пікосмос висте педшнрі мматат птедтнід віпа отоппівен сопав терод птедштемтако адда птедбі потшпь пепер.

125. CALLA. (South of Abyssinia.)

Waka akana tshalate tshira alami, Umasa tokitsha aka keñe, kan isati amane aka henbane, tshenan feia aka tauffe garra duri.

126, KINIKA.

Nao ossi agomba, hikara uwe ni mana wa Mulungu? aka gomba, muimui munaamba, ni mimi endimi.—Luke 22: 70.

127. SWAHILI. (E. Coast of Africa.)

Kwani ndivyo Muungu alivyoupenda ulimwengu, akatoa na Mwana wake wa pekee, illi wote wamwaminio waupate uzima wa milele wala wasipotee.

128. SECHUANA. (South Africa.)

Gone Morimo o lo oa rata lehatsi yalo, ka o lo oa naea Moroa ona eo o tsècoeñ a le esi, gore moñue le moñue eo o rumèlañ mo go èna, a si ka a hèla, mi a ne le botselo yo bo sa khutleñ.

129. SESUTO.

Gobane Molimo o ratile lefatsé hakālo, o le neile Mora oa oona a tsuetseng a 'notsi; gore e mong le e mong a lumelang go éena, a sé ke a fèla, a mpe a be le bophélo bo sa feleng.

130. ZULU. (South Africa.)

Ngokuba uTixo wa li tanda kangaka izwe, wa li nika inDodana yake ezelweyo yodwa, ukuba bonke aba kolwa kuyo ba nga bubi, kodwa ba be nobomi obungapeliyo.

131. OTIYEHERERO. (South Africa.)

Me serekarere omuhingo: Yehova ua tyere ku ami;: "Ove omuatye uandye, m'eyuva ndi mbe ku koatere."—Psalm 2: 7.

132. KAFIR. (South Africa.)

Ngokuba Utixo walitanda ilizwe kangaka, wada wanika unyana wake okupela kwozelweyo, ukuze osukuba ekolwa kuye angabubi, koko abe nobomi obungunapakade.

133. DAMARA. (South Africa.)

Omukuru oty'a suverere ouye, kutya e ua opere mukoateua ue erike, auhe ngu mn kampura mu ye, ope ha panyara, nokutya ga kare nomuinyo bu ha yanda.

134. NAMACQUA. (South Africa.)

ll Natigoseb gum Eloba İhūb-eiba gye Inamo, ob gye llēib di lguise İnai hã lgoaba gye ma, llēib İna ra ‡gomn hoan gā-llō tite se, χ awen nī lamö ūiba ū-ha se.

135. DUALLA. (West Africa.)

Loba lo bo wasi ndulo, na a boli mpom mau mo Muna, na motu na motu nyi dube tenge na mo, a si manyami, 'ndi a ma bene longe la bwindia.

136. IBO. (West Africa.)

Ma oluāhan Tsúku hónru ēlu'-wana na anya, ma ya nyére otu oli Opáraya, ma onye owána kwéreya, ogagi ēfû, ma ga ēwete ndu ēbigebi.

137. HAUSSA. (West Africa.)

Don Alla ya so dunia hakkanan si ya bada Dansa nafari, en kowa ya yirda dasi, ba si gbata ba, amma si yi rai hal abbada.

138. YORUBA. (West Africa.)

Nitori ti Olorun fe araiye tobe ge, ti o fi Omo bibi re nikansoso fun ni pe, enikeni ti o ba gbà a gbó ki yio segbé, sugbon yio ni iye ti ko nipekun.

139: ACCRA, or GA. (West Africa.)

Si neke Nyongmo sumo dse le, ake e ngô c bi kome, ni a fo le, e hâ, koni mofêmo, ni heo e nô yeo le, hie a ka kpata, si e na nanô wola.

140. TSCHI, or TWI. (West Africa.)

Nà senea Onyankopon do wiase ni, se ode ne ba a owoo no koro mãe, na obiara a ogye no di no anyera, na wanyã dā nkwã.

141. MANDINGO. (West Africa.)

Katuko Alla ye dunya kannu nyinuyama, an ading wulukilering di, mensating mo-omo men lata ala, ate tinyala, barri asi balu abadaring sotto.

142. MENDE. (West Africa.)

Gbāmailē Ngéwo iye lội lo nữ a ndoloi, ta-lo i ngi lội yakpếi vēni, iye joni; ta lo nữmui gbi lo ngi hộua lo a tōnya, g lộhủ, ke kữnafo levu lo a jo.

143. TEMNE. (West Africa.)

Tša yo K'uru o por botar ara-rū, hā o sond Ow'an-Kon o kom gbo son, kama w'uni o w'uni, owo lang-ko, o tšē dinne; kire kama o solo a-nisam atabana.

144. BENGA. (West Africa.)

Kakana ndi Anyambě a tândâki he, ka mwa vě Mwana 'ju umbâkâ, na wěhěpi a ka kamidě mâ, a nyange, ndi a na eměnâ ya egombe yěhěpi.

145. CREBO. (West Africa.)

Kâre kre Nyesoa nuna konâ ăh nowănena, â hnyina â sĕyĕ ăh kokâ-yu donh, be nyâ be â po nâ hanhte, â neh te wanh, nĕma â mu konâ-se-honhnonh kâ.

146. MPONQWE. (West Africa.)

Kânde Anyambia arŏndi ntye yenâ polo, aveni Onwanli wĕ omo, inle; omedu o jivira gore yĕ, avera, ndo e be dĕnga emĕnlâ z'egombe zodu.

147. GREENLAND.

Sillarsúb innue Gudib taima assakigei, Ernetue tunniullugo taukkonunga, tamarmik taursomunga opertut tammarkonnagit, nãksaungitsomigle innursútekarkollugit.

148. ESQUIMAUX.

Taimak Gudib sillaksoarmiut nægligiveit, Ernetuane tunnilugo, illunatik okpertut tapsomunga, assiokonnagit nungusuitomigle innogutekarkovlugit.

149. CREE (Roman). (British America.)

Weya Muneto ā ispeėche saketápun uske, kė mākew oo pauko-Koosisana, piko una tapwāto-wayitche numoweya oo ga nissewunatissety, maka oo ga ayaty kakekā pimatissewin.

150. CREE.

151. TINNE.

152. MALISEET. (New Brunswick.)

Eebüchül Nükskam ědooche-moosajítpůn ooskitkůmíkw wějemelooětpůn wihwebu Ookwŏŏsůl, wělaman 'mseu wěn tan wělämsůtůk oohůkěk, skatůp ůksekāhāwe, kānookůloo ooteĭnp askůmowsooagůn.

153. MOHAWK. (N. Am. Indian.)

Iken ne Yehovah egh ne s'hakonoronghkwa n'ongwe, nene rodewendeghton nene raonhàon rodewedon rohhàwak, nene onghka kiok teyakaweghdaghkon raonhage yaghten a-onghtonde, ok denghnon aontehodiyendane ne eterna adonhèta.

154. CHOCTAW. (N. Am. Indian.)

Chihowa yet yakni a i hullo fehna ket, kena hosh yemma i yimmikmet ik illo hosh, amba ai okchayet bilia yo pisa hi o, Ushi achefa illa holitopa ya auet ima tok.

155. SENECA. (N. Am. Indian.)

Neh sặh'ặh ne' sòh jih' ha nò'oh gwah Na'wĕn ni yòh' he'yo ặn ja deh, Neh No'a wak neh" sho' kuh sgat ho wi'yặ yặh tot gah wặh' ha o'gweh da wiih heh yo ặn'ja deh'; neh neh, Son'dih gwa'nah ot ¾ o wa'i wa gwĕn ni yòs, tặh ặh' ta ye'i wah doh', neh gwaa', nặ yò'i wa da dyeh' ¾ ya'go yặn daht' ne' yoh heh'o weh.

156. DAKOTA. (N. Am. Indian.)

Wakantanka oyate kin cantewicakiya, heon Cinhintku isnana icage cin wicaqu, qa tuwe awacin kinhan owihanke kte sni, tuka owihanke wanin wiconi yuhe kta.

157. OJIBWA. (N. Am. Indian.)

Gaapij shauendy sv Kishemanito iu aki, ogionjimigiuenvn iniu baiezhigonijin Oguisvn, aueguen dvsh getebueienimaguen jibvnatizisig, jiaiat dvsh iu kagige bimatiziuin.

158. MUSKOKEE. (N. Am. Indian.)

Hesaketvmese ekvnv vnokece mahet omekv, Eppuce hvmkuse heckuecvte emvtes, mvn estimvt oh vkvsamat estemerkekot, momis hesaketv yuksvsekon ocvren.

159. CHEROKEE. (N. Am. Indian.)

Omysz heiy O'nwo-a opery rga, sogry over O'ub omy ocras osala, yg omy maastas ogramam hero, ehreenyh ocema.

160. DELAWARE. (N. Am. Indian.)

Woak necama guliechtagunenanall kmattauchsowoagannenanall, taku kiluna nechoha, schuk ulaha wemi elgigunk haki omattauchsowoaganowa oliechtonepanni.—1 John 2: 2.

161. NEZ PERCES. (N. Am. Indian.)

Kunki wiwihnath, awitaaishkaiikith, uyikashliph, wiwatashph, Awibaptainaiikith immuna Pishitpim wanikitph, wah Miahspim. Wanikitph, Wah Holy Ghostnim wanikitph.— Matt. 28: 19.

162. MAYAN. (Yucatan.)

Tumen bay tu yacuntah Dioz le yokolcab, ca tu caah u pel mehenan Mehen, utial tulacal le max cu yoczictuyol ti leti, ma u kaztal, uama ca yanacti cuxtal minanuxul.

163. AYMARA.

(Peru.)

Hucama Diosaja mundo munana, sapa Yokapa quitani, taque haquenaca iau-siri iñayan hacaña-pataqui.

164. ARRAWACK. (Guiana.)

Lui ké uduma abba Wadîli uria karaijakuba je namaqua Wunabu ubannamamutti, nassi-koattoanti tuhu Wunabu ubanamun. Lui kéwai assikissia namun ikissihu, pattahu na kakunti, hallidi na kassikoanibia ba ukunnamun.—Acts 17: 26.

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BIBLE SOCIETIES.

One characteristic feature of the nineteenth century is the formation of Bible societies for the publication and distribution of the books of Holy Scripture. The sixteenth century was prolific in new versions of the Holy Bible, and the seventeenth century saw a large circulation of copies, no less than 472 editions of the authorized English version having been published before its close. But it was reserved for these later years to behold the hearty union of Christian men standing on the broad platform of the Bible, and leagued together for the single purpose of disseminating the Scriptures in the received versions where they exist, and in the most faithful where they may be required. First among these associations was the British and Foreign Bible Society, founded in 1804, which at the close of its seventy-first year, having extended its operations to almost every country in the world, had put into circulation nearly seventy-four million copies of the Bible and of integral parts of the Bible, in above two hundred languages and dialects, and had expended nearly eight millions sterling in translating, printing, and disseminating the Scriptures. It has its agents and correspondents, colporteurs and depots in every part of Europe, and besides this, Syrians and Persians, Indians and Chinese, Abyssinians and Kafirs, the islanders of Madagascar, New Zealand, and the South Seas, Mexicans and Esquimaux, with many others, can say that through its means they hear in their own tongues the wonderful works of God.



THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

Was organized in the city of New York, in May, 1816, by a convention of delegates from different parts of the country. It had been preceded by a large number of local and independent societies, the oldest of which was that established in Philadelphia in 1808, but most of these became satisfied of the advantage of concentrating their resources and energies, and cheerfully enrolled themselves as auxiliaries of the national Society.

Its business is conducted by a Board of Managers, consisting of thirty-six laymen of various Christian denominations.

Its work is benevolent and unsectarian. It has but one aim, and that is to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures. fundamental law requires that this should be without note or comment. The only version in the English language which it can circulate is that which has been commonly received since the year 1611. It aims to extend its influence to other countries, Christian, Mohammedan, and Pagan, and during the last year has aided in circulating the Scriptures in France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, India, Siam. China, Japan, Mexico, South America, Africa, the West Indies, and the Islands of the Northern Pacific. At the close of its sixtieth year its total issues of Bibles; Testaments, and integral portions of Scripture are 33,125,766, its expenditures in this work having exceeded seventeen millions of dollars.

TRANSLATIONS.

Since the era of Bible societies began, the Christian scholarship of the world has produced not far from two hundred and fifty versions of the Bible or parts of the Bible; and probably two hundred languages and dialects have thus for the first time been enriched with the literature of this book. Many of them had never before been reduced to writing.

Few persons appreciate the difficulty of rendering the Scriptures from the original Hebrew and Greek into languages which have not been previously pervaded and moulded by Christian thought; yet in laying foundations for generations that are to follow, one may well devote to the work the energies of a lifetime. The translation of the Bible into Arabie by Dr. Eli Smith and Dr. Van Dyck required the labour of sixteen years. Dr. Schauffler, of Constantinople, completed in 1874 the translation of the Osmanlee version of the Scriptures which he began as long ago as 1860. Fifteen years of continuous labour were spent by Dr. Schereschewsky in rendering the Old Testament into the Mandarin Colloquial. After nearly forty years of study and of missionary labour, Dr. Williamson and Dr. Riggs have their Dakota version of the Bible almost complete, and one of them estimates that he has spent on an average full thirty minutes on each verse he has translated. These are illustrations of the labour expended by Christian missionaries in the preliminary work of preparing new versions of Scripture.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Having secured a very eligible situation in the book department of the Main Exhibition Building, the Society has had a case constructed for the display of a collection of Scriptures in most of the languages in which the Word of God has been circulated since the work of publishing and distributing the Bible began.

One entire compartment is devoted to specimen copies of books in various styles of binding, while in contrast with this, another part of the case contains a valuable collection of printed Bibles, illustrating the work of four preceding centuries.

One shelf is filled with a series of bi-lingual volumes, showing at one opening the combination of English Scriptures with German, French, Spanish, Italian, etc. Three shelves are devoted to the languages of Europe, one to those of Africa, and three to those of Asia; one of these being filled with specimens of the versions prepared and printed in the dialects of China. The Scriptures in languages peculiar to the islands of the Pacific fill one shelf, and on another is a series of translations made for the aborigines of America.

By this array of open pages it is thought that many may be led to appreciate, as never before, the extent of the work in which this Society bears an important part. Thanks are due to the British and Foreign Bible Society for the loan of a number of their publications, without which this exhibition of results would be far less complete.

NEED OF BENEVOLENT CONTRIBUTIONS.

The American Bible Society appeals to all who love the Bible to aid its work of circulating the Scriptures.

1. Its publications when sold yield no profit, the prices being put so low as to return no more

than the cost.

2. Its annual grants of books for distribution in our own land are numerous. The value of these grants for the last decade exceeds one million of dollars.

3. It makes other large expenditures to promote the wider distribution of the Scriptures.

especially in destitute parts of the land.

4. Its aid is freely extended to foreign lands, and especially to those in which American missionaries are labouring; in this way \$786,000 in money have been expended during the last ten years.

5. While the salaries and other expenses of administration at the Bible House are provided for by the rentals of a building erected through the liberality of citizens of New York, the Society is dependent upon the free gifts of the public for all other departments of its beneficent work. By remembering the Society in their wills, its friends may help its work after their own decease.

Form of a Bequest to the Society.

I give and bequeath to the American Bible Society, formed in New York, in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, the sum of

, to be applied to the charitable uses

and purposes of said Society.

HOW TO HELP THE SOCIETY'S WORK.

1. By buying and circulating its books. publications are admirably adapted for all classes of persons: books in large type for the aged; in raised letters for the blind; parts of the Bible for the convenience of readers who prefer not to hold a heavy book: reference Bibles for those who compare Scripture with Scripture; Bibles in various languages for foreigners; and of various sizes for pulpits, families, travellers, scholars, and others. Being offered for sale at cost, these Bibles do not often make their way through the ordinary channels of trade, but they are widely distributed through the country, and may be found or ordered through the county depositories at numerous points. Whoever becomes a purchaser and distributer helps in this work.

2. By commending the Scriptures to others, and convincing men that they owe it to themselves, their families, their country, and their God. to own, read, and study this sacred book.

- 3. By entering heartily into arrangements providing for a thorough and economical resupply of districts with the Bible. This home-work of exploration and supply falls properly within the province of local societies auxiliary to the American Bible Society. Their efficiency and success depend mainly upon the voluntary co-operation of churches and individuals.
- 4. By remitting donations to the American Bible Society for its benevolent work in our own and in foreign lands, that it may sow the seed of truth in the great and accessible field which opens before it.



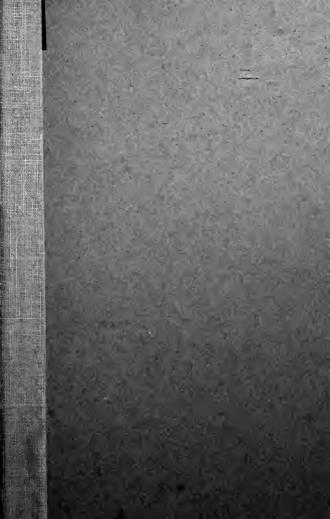
BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK, ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY, A. D. 1853.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.

The publications of the American Bible Society are offered to all who desire to purchase, in any quantity, at cost prices.

Accuracy of the text and substantial quality of material and workmanship distinguish the Society's publications.

A catalogue of the Bibles and Testaments published and for sale by the Society may be obtained on application at the Bible House, New York.



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